

STONY PLAIN SUN.

VOLUME Eighteen

STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1937

ROYAL CAFE, STONY PLAIN.

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Home-like Meals. Fine Food.
Fine Service. And Reasonable Prices.
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Confectionery, Fruit.

L. M. LARSON, Proprietor.

The World of Wheat.

By H. G. L. Strange, Director Research Department,
Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

For the first time in four years, the world will produce, this year, in spite of Canada's poor crop, as much wheat as it will consume—about 5600 million bushels.

From 1928 the world consumed each year less than it produced, and so the world surplus which usually is 600 million bu., grew each year until by 1934, it amounted to 1149 million bu.

Since 1934, each year, however, the world has consumed actually more wheat than it has produced, and so the difference was taken out of the surplus until today the 1149 million bu. of carryover has been reduced, not only to 600 million bu., which is the normal, but down to 450 million bu. This year, however, the world's crop will be some 200 million bu. more than it was last year, or just about sufficient to meet the world's needs.

The lessons to be learned here, it seems, is to regard wheat always as an international commodity, grown and consumed in large quantities in almost every country in the world, and to remember that any deficiencies in any one country, can easily be made up by equivalent surpluses grown in another country, all having its ultimate effect upon price.

Following factors have tended to raise prices: Germany prohibits use of bread grains as feed; Polish and German rye crops expected to be 10 p.c. under last year; reports that Canada buying USA wheat; USA private wheat estimates reduced from 871 million to 841 million bushels; Roosevelt announces crop control essential.

Following factors have tended to lower prices: European demand remains poor; U.S.A. offering wheat; Expect greatest Japanese wheat crop in history; China fixes maximum futures prices for wheat and flour; Manchurian soybean crop above last year; apple production increasing in Japan; Mediterranean fig prospects favorable.



VISIT THE PLOTS

At every point where a Searle (Home) elevator is situated, nearby will be found a "Crop Testing Plan" demonstration plot. The newest and best varieties of wheat, oats and barley have been grown, so that farmers and others may observe which varieties are best suited to each district.

All farmers and business men are cordially invited to visit the plots.

See the nearest Searle (Home) agent about the plot in your district.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

Harmel's Herd O.K'd.

Harmel's herd of bovines has been examined by the experts from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and have passed all the tests with flying colors. The experts were Dr. Cowan and Dr. Munro. The tests were made for their reaction to the TB test. All the animals were found to be in good condition.

Injured in Cave-in.

Mr. Theodore Wines, the well-known truckman, is recovering at his home here from the injuries he received, while working in the gravel pit on the McPaul farm, at Glory Hills. "Ted" was engaged in loading up his truck, when a section of the bank he was working on gave way, covering him up pretty well with the debris.

His cries for help were heard, and after some difficulty, he was released from his precarious condition. On examination, it was found he was suffering from shock and contusions received when he was thrown against the side of the truck.

A Sportsman's Return.

His many friends here will be pleased to learn that Mr. Hilding Larsson, the well-known and popular proprietor of the Main Street Sausage Shop, will return shortly to Stony Plain. "Hil" is at present staying with two old friends and former residents, the Messieurs Clarence Slinger and Bobbie Downes, at New Westminster, B.C.

"Hil" is said to have been on a shopping tour of the Coast cities and we can be prepared to be surprised at the novelties shown when Hilding returns.

The Provincial Moratorium.

Barring corporations from taking legal action to collect debts incurred prior to July 1, 1936, an order-in-council issued by the Provincial Government is now in effect. The moratorium order is to remain in effect until March 1st, 1938. Under certain conditions family corporations are not affected. Under the list of exemptions, the moratorium order says it does not include "any debt owing by an individual to an individual."

Taxing Ability to Pay.

A hint of the new legislation to provide for the increased taxation of banks to be brought in at the forthcoming session of the Legislature, was thrown out by Attorney General Uawin, when speaking at the recent rally meeting of the Edmonton Women's Social Credit League.

"When the next session is held you may see taxation of the banks," said Mr. Uawin. "Why not tax the banks? They just put figures in a book. By taxing them, we will be taxing ability to pay."

Mrs. E. Rogers, M.L.A. for Ponoka, in referring to the rumors that the banks might move out of the province, remarked "What if they do? What did the banks bring here? If the banks move out we will be thru paying interest and about thru paying taxes." Later, she asserted "The whole thing is a bluff, and the Government is calling the bankers' bluff."

HARDWICK'S

YOUR HOME TOWN STORE.

SEASONAL OFFERINGS AT HARDWICK PRICES.

Women's Cotton Stockings, knit of firm cotton yarns, well shaped to fit neatly; Java & light gunmetal; sizes 8 1-2 to 10. 15c pair.

Women's Rayon-plated Hose, "stretchy tops"; seamless feet; Colors, Jaunty or Gunmetal; sizes 8 1-2 to 10. 29c pair.

Girls' Fleece-lined Bloomers; durable elastic at waist and knees; one of the heaviest qualities; Peach or Navy; sizes 20-32. 39c pair.

The Harvest Work Shirts; 2 roomy pockets, coat style; size 14 1-2 to 17 1-2. \$1 each.

New Sweaters, styled like a Windbreaker; Zipped all the way; close-fitting cuffs and waistband; plain Black; sizes 36 to 44. \$4.95 each.

Men's Work Sox; right weight for Fall; firm and comfortable. 29c pair.

Grocery Specials—Lots of them

Aylmer Choice Corn, at 2 tins for 25c.

Pitted Dates from distant climes, 2 lbs. 29c.

Pink Seal Salmon, king of fish foods, 15c tin.

Fry's Cocoa, puts pep and life into you, 23c tin.

Quaker Peaches, Choice Halves, 19c a tin.

Reidell's Pure Honey, Alberta's best. 49c tin.

Get It at HARDWICK'S.

AGENTS ALBERTA DAIRY POOL.

For More than Thirty Years.

For more than thirty years this farmers' company has been giving satisfaction to western farmers in handling their grain. During that time it has also been of great assistance in improving conditions under which farmers do business.

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An Insurance Policy

Writers in some of the Eastern Canadian publications are spilling a lot of ink on the subject of conditions in the prairie provinces and are advocating drastic measures, even to the extent of abandonment of the land to its original inhabitants, the Indians.

In some articles, quite patently written by authors not fully conversant with the situation, it is suggested that the soil has been robbed of its fertility—played out, in fact, and is no longer capable of producing crops even if an abundance of moisture were available.

The people on the ground, the farmers and businessmen resident in the prairie provinces, are not likely to be stampeded by such suggestion. They know better. They are fully aware that, given the essential moisture at the right time, the prairies are capable of producing quality grains in great abundance and this is being demonstrated to the world in the Provinces of Manitoba and in comparatively small areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta this season.

The findings of Captain Palliser in his report on the entire area to the British government, 1856 to 1860, have been confirmed recently in surveys made by the Dominion Forestry Service and the Searle Grain Company, the latter based on observations and records over periods ranging up to 60 years.

These reports demonstrate that what Palliser designated as the "semi arid" belt, taking in roughly the open prairie areas of southern Saskatchewan, southern Alberta and southwestern Manitoba, have yielded 12.25 bushels per acre on a long time average from eleven million acres in wheat on an average precipitation of 10.38 inches per annum, exclusive of snow-fall, compared with an average yield of 19 bushels an acre in what Palliser termed the more northerly "fertile" belt on an average rainfall of 12.63 inches over nine million acres converted into wheat fields.

These territories and figures do not include what now may be regarded as a definitely arid area in which four million acres have been seeded to wheat.

Excluding the latter the long period records show that in the so-called semi arid belt a crop failure from drought may be expected on an average of one year in four and in the fertile belt an average of one failure in nine years.

As pointed out by Major H. G. L. Strange in an article in "Canadian Business" these crop failure years do not occur with mathematical regularity but, particularly in this the case in the semi arid belt, sometimes in cycles of two, three or even more years in succession.

What Major Strange is assured that this year marks the "culmination of drought severity and crop loss he does not go into the causes of the cumulative drought of the past few years, but there can be little doubt that its severity has been aggravated by cultivation methods over a period of years which have involved the drainage of the multiplicity of sloughs which in former years dotted even the semi arid areas.

What has happened is that the earlier settlers found that they could, at least in good years, harvest very large yields in the proximity of the sloughs and came to the conclusion that areas covered by water were so much waste land which, if drained, could be made to yield heavy crops. Accordingly all over the prairies these sloughs were drained off and the land beneath these nature nurseries was converted into wheat fields.

Fortunately what man has done can be undone, though it may be a long and painful process. The country-to-day faces the problem of restoring these natural basins so that they, in the course of natural processes, may transpire moisture to the atmosphere and aid in the formation of rain clouds. Some attention is being given to this phase of the problem by the F.P.R.A. which, as Major Strange says, is "setting about the problem in a vigorous and effective fashion."

This work, however, does not solve the whole problem for the semi arid area or even the fertile area which, according to statistics, are subject to crop failures in every four and nine years respectively. The problem for the farmers in these recurring dry years can only be successfully solved by making available large quantities of water which can be stored and drawn upon when needed in the form of irrigation projects.

Irrigation projects, large and small, wherever feasible must be resorted to as a supplemental to the restoration of shallow waters in natural basins, as an insurance policy against losses in future drought years whether they come singly or in cycles.

Such an insurance policy put into effect to its maximum degree and within the bounds of economic feasibility will place agriculture on the prairies on a more assured basis, provide work for many who need it, eliminate dead-loss direct relief expenditure and do away with all talk of abandonment of land, except for a very small area which never should have been broken by the plow.

Old Controversy Revived

No One Knows How Pepps Pronounced His Name

The old controversy over the pronunciation of the name of Pepps has been revived once more in the correspondence columns of the London Observer. Ought it to be Pepps, or Peppia, or Pepp? One correspondent has even discovered a contemporary verse in which it is made to rhyme with "tips" but this may, of course, have been only poetic license.

No one can answer the question definitely now, at least no one can adduce proof positive. Indeed it may have been a problem to Pepps' contemporaries; for they spell his name in no less than seventy different ways and since the spelling of proper names was apt to be somewhat phonetic in those days, this seems to indicate some difference of opinion as to its pronunciation.

It is odd that he, who told us in such a wealth of detail about himself should have left this point to be disputed.—Christian Science Monitor.

Sheep And Swine Shows

Sheep and swine shows will be held at Saskatoon on October 27, 28 and 29, and at Regina on November 2, 3 and 4, it has been decided by directors of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations. The directors also approved of a Saskatchewan exhibit at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair.

Cold moist air feels colder to a person than cold dry air.

There are 14,554 miles of railways in the Union of South Africa.

Has Startling Idea

Scientist At Jerusalem University Believes Universe Is Shrinking

Dr. S. Sambrinsky, age 35, of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, gives in the Physical Review, New York, evidence the whole universe is shrinking, with everything in it, including even the measurable units of energy.

His idea is as startling as Einstein's discovery of the curvature of space-time and somewhat analogous in setting. Einstein was also a young man when he offered the world his then unbelievable theory. Sambrinsky, German born, has been a quiet, unknown, scientific worker in Jerusalem since 1924, except for two years of science work in Holland.

The American scientific journal in accepting his article considered both its worthiness and Sambrinsky's standing among scientists who know him.

His evidence of shrinkage comes from recent discoveries made with the world's largest telescope at Mt. Wilson, California. This telescope shows that apparently the nebulae, which are island universes of stars, way out at the edge of visibility, are all rushing away from the earth.

Canada's Coal Production

The production of coal in Canada during June amounted to 1,063,865 tons as compared with 1,037,700 tons in the same month of last year. In Saskatchewan, the production amounted to 24,483 tons, a decrease of almost 4,000 tons from the output in June, 1936.

It is only since 1839 that science has realized the human body is composed of individual cells. 2218

Keep The Best

Shopkeepers In Scotland Reluctant To Part With Wares

In replying to the American complaint that London shopkeepers leave customers to sell the goods to themselves, the columnist of the Morning Post declares that Scots shopkeepers are even more reluctant to part with their wares. For example:

"Some months ago a friend of mine, going to the Carmoistie. He had left his watch at Perth to be mended, and sallied forth to buy a cheap substitute. He found a wee shop, kept by a quaint little Scot, and the following dialogue ensued: "I want a cheap watch."

"How cheap?"

"The cheapest you have."

"There's ane I can gie ye for five shillins. My cousin's had the like of it for twa years, an' it still keeps gude time."

"But it's too large for my pocket."

"Weel, there's a smaller ane, but it's dear—7s. 6d."

"I don't like the pattern on the back."

"Here's a bonnie wee watch, but it's terribly expensive—9s. 6d."

"I'll take it."

"As the vendor was handing out the change, he said: 'Of course I've a far better watch than that, but it costs too much—18s., and nobody'll buy it, so I just keep it for swank!'"

—Charlottetown Guardian.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

FRUITS WITH PECTIN REQUIRED FOR JELLY

Are you jelly glasses all filled yet? If not, this is the time to get busy. Jelly and toast are used not only at breakfast time, but are very popular for lunch and supper. Then there must be some jelly for jelly-roll and layer-cakes this winter.

And the pectin is one of the two essentials in making jelly. If a fruit lacks either of these, it is impossible to make jelly. Pectin is lacking in some commercial pectin or fruit that is rich in pectin can be added. If acid is lacking an acid fruit should be used. Apples are rich in both acid and pectin and for this reason they form the basis of many of our jellies. Our grandmothers knew this and they often combined apples with other fruit in making jellies.

A small cotton bag is used for draining off the juice. An empty 20-pound sugar sack makes a convenient size. Do not squeeze the jelly-bag while draining, as this causes cloudy jelly. Allow the bag to drain overnight, and if the fruit is rich in pectin, a second extraction can be made. Most of the pectin is found in the peelings and cores of the fruit. Do not peel the fruit, but cut into pieces, so that the cores are exposed and the pectin can be extracted easily. Excellent jelly can be made from the peelings and cores of apples which have been left when a big dish of apples has been prepared for cooking. This is an excellent way of replenishing the jelly supply in the winter.

The length of boiling is very important but rather hard to determine. If overcooked, the jelly is tough and leathery, but if undercooked the jelly does not set. When the boiling is nearly completed, a little can be tried on a cold surface. The test of a find most satisfactory is called the "two-drop" test. Lift some of the liquid on a spoon and watch as it runs back into the pan. At first it seems quite watery, but as the boiling is completed, two drops form side by side on the edge of the spoon. The jars do not need to be sealed separately for jelly. The large amount of sugar present acts as a preservative. The jelly should be covered with paraffin and then a paper fastened over the top, to keep out the dust.

APPLE JELLY

Wash and cut the apples into small pieces. Cover with cold water and boil until the apples are soft. Put in a jelly-bag and drain overnight. Put the juices on the stove and boil from eight to twelve minutes. Measure the juice and add an equal amount of sugar which has been heated. Boil the jelly until two drops form side by side on the spoon. Strain the jelly into hot sterilized glasses.

APPLE SYRUP FOR HOT CAKES

Wash and stem McIntosh apples. Put to boil slowly, using as little water as possible. When thoroughly cooked, let drain through jelly bag. Return the juice to the kettle and boil quickly until condensed to a thin syrup consistency or until a light skin of jelly forms on top. Stir in this sugar and add very gradually sufficient sugar to suit taste. Do not let the syrup boil after adding sugar. This prevents the syrup becoming jelly. Dissolve the sugar by stirring. Put in hot sterilized jars as for preserved fruit.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penttoga, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

The Weekly Newspaper

One Of The Most Potent And Uplifting Factors In Our Existence

Turning from the city newspapers to the small town press exchanges that come to the editor's desk is like stepping from the slums, full of vice into an old-fashioned garden sweet with lavender and thyme, and the scent of perennial flowers. The pages of the big dailies are so full of murder, thievery, immorality and selfishness that the better news is obscured by glaring shatterings of the Decalogue. One puts the papers aside with a feeling of depression and heartache that the world is full of terrible and unhappy things.

Then picking up the papers that record the happenings of the little towns around us, one gains renewed faith in life. Here are set forth only that which uplifts a community—the activities of the business men, the church items, the happy social gatherings of the people, farmers' items and all the thousand and one daily occurrences that make up the simple annals of the great common people who are really the foundation of the broad country of ours.

Scandals are rarely published in the country newspapers, but if it so happens that decency demands it, the uglier details are omitted, or given a kindly touch that is widely different from the unfeeling publicity of the city press. The offenders may be our neighbors or people we have rubbed elbows with all our lives. They are real human beings to their own people, while to the great city dailies they are merely grains of a sort that are ground out hourly in their news mills.

Sometimes people speak lightly of the country newspaper, but it is one of the most potent and uplifting factors in our natural existence.—Boston Monitor.

Requirements Not Known

Thatcher Wheat May Be Obtained For Drought Area Farms

Efforts are being made by the Saskatchewan Government to obtain as much Thatcher wheat as possible for distribution next spring to farmers in the drought area. Hon. George Spence, acting minister of agriculture, recently stated that the government hoped to obtain between one-half and one million bushels of this variety of wheat through the Canadian wheat board. Additional supplies of other early maturing and rust resisting varieties of wheat will also be purchased although the total seed requirements for next spring are not yet known.

The average man's lungs contain about five quarts of air.

There are approximately six million blind people in the world.

A HIGH ROLL TIME



Ogden's Fine Cut puts you on the right track to all the high spots of smoking satisfaction. With his friendly, fragrant roll you'll hit new peaks of pleasure in rolling your own. Particularly if you're careful to use the best papers—"Chanticleer" or "Vogue". There's a bigger 15c package of Ogden's, now.



Curious Race Incident

Winner Refused To Appear Wrong Decision Of Judge

Accidents happen even on the best-regulated racecourses, and one of the most curious incidents in the history of the turf occurred at Goodwood. The judge was so intent upon watching the struggle between two leading horses, running neck and neck, that he failed to notice another slipping ahead of them on the other side of the track.

The third horse past the winning-post well in front of the other two but the judge sent up the number of the second horse as winner, leaving the Duke of Richmond's Dandies unplaced in a race it had won by three lengths.

The Duke refused to appeal, telling the repentant judge, "I have always heard that justice is blind; now I know it." What Dandies' backers thought is unrecorded!—News of the World.

Iron And Steel Products

During 1936 there were 14 plants engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products in Saskatchewan. These had capital employed to the extent of \$1,493,785 and paid \$237,003 in salaries and wages to 258 employees.

Like human beings, gorillas are normally right-handed.

And Far Handier Than Older Ways!!!

Here is the most useful waxed tissue package you've ever seen.

This new pack contains 45 sheets of soft, pliable, white waxed tissue. Through the top of the pack is a metal eyelet for hanging on the wall. Inside the tissue is held in an ingenious grip so that you can withdraw one sheet at a time by simply reaching out with one hand.

"Presto-Pack" thus becomes the handiest of all kitchen aids. You will wonder how you ever managed without it.

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED HAMILTON - ONT.

At grocers, druggists, stationers and departmental stores.

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

Canada And United States Eager To Secure Control Of Alaska's Profitable Air Lines

Canada and the United States, each eager to control Alaska's profitable air lines, will settle the problem next October around a conference table.

The prize is a rich one postal officials at Washington say, for it involves the right to fly large shipments of gold, platinum and furs from Alaska's interior to the outside world.

"People in the States have no idea of the enormity of Alaska's potential wealth," said Harlow Branch, assistant postmaster general. "It beggars the imagination and most of it must be brought out by aeroplane."

The United States first became acutely aware of Alaska's pressing need of a regular air service three years ago. Branch and other officials made flights to far-flung outposts, inspecting the area with the idea of encouraging the development of private air lines, subsidized by government mail contracts. They quietly laid plans to inaugurate a regular weekly schedule from Juneau to Fairbanks via Whitehorse, Yukon territory.

Shorter off-line schedules would be flown from Fairbanks to outlying, isolated regions.

"We were all set to go when there were new developments," Branch asserted.

The "new developments" included preparations by Canada to inaugurate air mail service between Edmonton and Fairbanks via Whitehorse and Dawson. That airline, many hundreds of miles longer than the projected United States route, eventually might be extended. Canadian postal authorities said, across the United States border to Great Falls, Mont.

Because each country must secure the other's permission to fly over or land on the other's soil, Branch said both projects are still at a standstill.

"I guess we will have to go there and talk the thing over," he said.

Lesson Well Learned

Cat Now Trains Her Kittens To Leave Birds Alone

The following article from the Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society:

Distinguished by her deeds, requiring no formal name to set her apart, she is always "The Cat" to the keepers in the Bird House. Other cat there are—the Alley Cat that ranges the alleyway behind the macew cages, and the Cellular Cats that do their mousing exclusively in the basement. But The Cat is in the quarantine room.

When Forbush was State Ornithologist of Massachusetts he broadcast a questionnaire to determine if any cat had ever been known that would not kill birds. Almost alone in the nation-wide survey stood the four cats in the Bird House of the New York Zoological Park. Not only will they not kill birds, but The Cat displays actual embarrassment in the presence of any life, edible, small bird that may be at liberty in the quarantine room.

It is all a matter of training. When she was a kitten, imported as a mouser, she was taught carefully to distinguish between legitimate prey—mice and rats—and forbidden fruit—birds of any kind or condition. The training was simple. While one keeper held the kitten, another held a small bird and with its sharp beak pecked a few times at the kitten's nose. The lesson was direct and to the point, and as a kitten and later as a cat, The Cat has never forgotten it. To The Cat, the most helpless bird is something to be feared and avoided.

In the course of the years she has borne 64 kittens, most of which have passed some time in the Bird House before going on to homes elsewhere. By some mysterious communication she has taught her kittens the lesson that she learned in infancy, and they also respected the birds in their charge. Whether lady, too, in the outside world, taught their kittens the inviolability of birds is an interesting speculation, but of doubtful conclusion.

An Eye To Business

Restaurants Have Reason For Using Bells as the Offense

When I paid my check at a restaurant the other day I had 20 cents in change coming to me. As usual in such circumstances, the cashier gave me a dime and two nickels. I said I had been willing to bet on the basis of past experience that she would give me my change in precisely that fashion, and she asked me if I knew why she did it.

I said no, and she went on to explain. It seems that she has, or the restaurant has—I don't know which—a theory of change as a sales agency. If a customer is given two dimes or two quarters or any combination of the larger coins, he pockets his money and walks off. But if two nickels, or at least one nickel, be included in the change, the customer buys a package of chewing-gum or a small package of chocolate.

It doesn't always work that way, but the chances are highly favorable, so I was informed.—Baltimore Sun.

Canada Year Book

1937 Issue Deals With All Phases Of The National Life Of Canada

The publication of the 1937 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. W. D. Alexander, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive picture of the life of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1937 Canada Year Book extends to over 1,100 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress which the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871, sixty-six years ago.

Attention may be called to some of the more important features of the present volume.

Chapter I, treating of the physiography of the country, has been most entirely re-written and a special section on Economic Geology, prepared by F. A. C. F. R. D. and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, is included. The regular section on geology, which will be revised in the near future, has been omitted this year. A special feature of the "Panorama of Canada" for the year book by R. M. Anderson, Ph.D., Chief of the Division of Biology of the National Museum of Canada, appears at pages 29 to 32. The results of the Quinquennial Census of 1926 are included with the treatment of Population in Chapter V, and a special section on "Occupations of the Canadian People" rounds out the treatment of data from the 1921 census which appeared mainly in the 1926-30 Year Book but was supplemented by later material in the 1936 Year Book. Agricultural statistics of the Quinquennial Census are given in Chapter VIII—Agriculture—which also includes a short article on "Agricultural Products, Canada and the Dominion Experimental Farms System."

A list of special articles appearing in past editions from the year 1918 to 1935 will be found at page VI, immediately preceding the map of Canada.

The accession of King George VI to the Throne and the Coronation of the new King on May 12 are marked by the reproduction as frontpiece of an official photograph of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, by official portraits of King George and Queen Elizabeth, and an extract from His Majesty's address to his people delivered after the Coronation on May 12, 1937.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of \$1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, local school boards and school teachers who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each.

Captive Birds

Appear To Live Longer Than Those At Liberty

A story in the London Spectator says a charming member of one Scottish household is a blind canary, which has inhabited its present quarters for 15 years; and was a fully grown bird in full song when first taken there. It is probably 17 years old.

That is a long life for a small bird. I knew of a captive lark that lived for 16 years and was regarded as a miracle of longevity. It is probable that the captive bird lives a good deal longer than the wild bird which has to struggle for life and is liable to danger at every turn and to starvation in the hungry months; but we have very little evidence of the vital statistics of small birds.

Larks are thought to enjoy the longest life, but whether that is true and how long they may live are conjectural questions.

This blind canary is obviously a contented prisoner. He answers a whistled note in very exact imitation, proving his musical ear. Among his accomplishments are a number of devices for discovering his exact position in the cage. One of his favorite positions is to stand under the lowest perch which he can touch with the back of his head. He roosts in a corner where he can feel two sides of the cage with his back; and his devices for correct orientation enable him to know exactly where the two sorts of food are placed; and he feeds on them at his will, though they are half-way up the sides of the big cage.

Crossing The Atlantic

Will Be All In Day's Work When Commercial Flights Start

Arrived in town is William Constable Reed, one of New York's most important lawyers, for some time president of the New York State Bar Association. There is nothing unusual in his being here. He makes an average of two trips a year. I mention this because the other day I met a man who claimed to have accomplished his 100th crossing of the Atlantic—and I doubt whether even this is anything like a record. But, if you work out it, 100 crossings mean fifty round trips and at two a year that would take 25 years.

I once heard a group of widely travelled people discussing the number of times they had crossed the English Channel. One of them, who has a London-Paris season ticket, had made sixty crossings in a year. That wants some beating—except by air-line pilots, who could beat it into a cocked hat.

Soon there will be regular commercial flights across the Atlantic and then there will be Imperial Airways pilots who will make 100 Trans-Atlantic trips in a lifetime time very small beer.—Overseas Daily Mail.

To test corrosion of steel exposed to weather, engineers put steel plates outdoors in Maryland 20 years ago and are still inspecting them.

When the quiet man does make a noise in the world it counts.

Cuddle Toys From 'Odds and Ends'



Fun to sew— inexpensive to make—excellent to put aside for gifts in this collection of cuddle toys. Two pieces with just the necessary "trimming" of ears, mane and tails extra. The kiddies love them! Use up those odds and ends and make them as colorful as you like. In pattern 5993 you will find a pattern of the three toys, directions for making them; material requirements.

Results Of Experiments At Nursery Station For Preservation Of Fence Posts

Common Rootrot Of Wheat

Wheat Plant Injured Most When Soil Moisture Is Limited

Common rootrot is one among many factors tending to reduce the farmer's cereal crops. As it is, however, one of the more obscure troubles—for it works on the underground parts of the crop—it is usually overlooked by the farmer. Affected plants may be killed in the seedling stage or between heading and maturity. As a result of this reduced or retarded growth, weeds commonly become well established in diseased crops. Usually affected plants live through the season and produce some seed. The yield, however, is reduced under Western Canadian conditions. Recent studies at the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Saskatoon indicate that common rootrot injures the wheat plant most when the soil moisture is limited in amount. High soil moisture on the other hand appear to enable the plant to recover very largely from the early effects of the disease and yield an almost normal crop.

This fact suggests that any farming practice which tends to conserve moisture in the soil will have the effect of enabling plants to overcome the effects of common rootrot infection. Thus, the control of weeds, notorious robbers of soil moisture, will reduce losses due to common rootrot, and summerfallow practice, saving the moisture of two seasons for one crop, will likewise give the crop a better chance to recover from common rootrot infections.

Other recommendations for common rootrot include early and shallow seeding. Early seeding of wheat favors the development of the plant before common rootrot infection can occur, because of the cool soil temperatures of early spring. Shallow seeding provided the seed is placed into moist soil, favors a rapid germination and emergence and consequently a more rapid and stronger early growth; moreover, the underground portion of the stem, which is especially liable to attack by fungi which cause common rootrot, remains short and is thus less likely to be diseased.

As there are different forms of rootrot, suspected specimens of the disease, with notes, should be sent to the nearest Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology. These are located at Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

A small ravine in the northeastern section of Yellowstone Park is known as "Death Gulch." In the early days, numerous bears, elk, and squirrel met their deaths there from natural poison gas.

Ever notice that the fellow who is always in a hurry is usually late?

Results of experiments for the

preservative treatment of fence posts at the Dominion Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Sask., indicate so far that merely painting the butts or dipping the butts in the preservative material does not have much effect in prolonging the life of the post. Creosote is probably the most efficient preservative, but to be effective the butts of the posts should remain immersed in the oil from 20 minutes to an hour, during which time the temperature of the creosote must be maintained at from 180 to 225 degrees F.

Round cedar posts of good quality were last for many years on average upland prairie soils, but their initial cost is rather high. When the Indian Head Nursery Station was first established in 1903, untreated round cedar posts were used for the boundary fence and even now, after 33 years, probably 50 per cent. of the original posts are still standing. The average life of such posts may be conservatively placed at 22 years. Split cedar posts, however, will often rot out after ten to eleven years' service, but their life could undoubtedly be prolonged for another ten to fifteen years if they had first been treated with creosote before being set in the ground. The park areas, upon, poplar and willow are most commonly used for fencing, but unfortunately these varieties have a short life as posts and it is necessary to replace them every few years. This also applies to other varieties that can be fairly easily grown on the farm, such as Russian poplar, cottonwood, maple, and cultivated willows.

Experiments were started on the Indian Head Nursery Station in 1917 by using Russian poplar posts grown in the nursery and treated with creosote. Thirty-five posts were used in this initial test. Twenty-two of the posts were given an open tank treatment with creosote at a cost of around 17 cents per post. Thirteen posts were untreated, to be used as checks. The posts were all of small size, ranging from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter at the top. In four years the untreated posts were all rotted off at the ground line. The treated posts, which are still standing after 20 years, remain in excellent condition, showing no signs of decay at the ground line. This demonstrates that the Russian poplar, when untreated, has practically no value as a fence post, states The Forest Nursery Station Report, but may be expected after a conservatively cheap treatment to stand up from twenty to twenty-five years.

In 1926 over 400 posts were set out, one-half treated with creosote; the other half white pine, chestnut, and posts of native aspen poplar and nine other varieties grown in the nursery. In 1928 about 400 more posts, mostly aspen poplar, tamarack, and cedar, were set out. Half were treated with a preparation known as creosol, the remainder were untreated. With the exception of the cedar posts, practically all the other untreated posts set out in 1926 and 1928 have already rotted off. It will be some years before final results on the life of the treated posts is available.

An Unusual Experiment

Orchardist in Indiana Tries Something New In Grafting

Very interesting is the achievement of R. A. Trott, of Orleans, Indiana, who has grafted a seedling apple tree 71 different varieties of apples, five kinds of pears and three kinds of crab apples, all of which will produce in turn. The entire tree is shown on a copper plate on exhibition under the tree and each grafted branch is properly tagged for identification. Mr. Trott first gained fame among orchardists because of his experiments with methods for control of codling moths which infest apples.

A soap maker has invented a soap pure it can be eaten. It seems to us that he has gone to unnecessary lengths of refinement, for many women will readily swallow a quite ordinary line of soft soap.

Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Tots Love These Noah's Ark Cuddle Toys

PATTERN 5932

Fun to sew— inexpensive to make—excellent to put aside for gifts in this collection of cuddle toys. Two pieces with just the necessary "trimming" of ears, mane and tails extra. The kiddies love them! Use up those odds and ends and make them as colorful as you like. In pattern 5993 you will find a pattern of the three toys, directions for making them; material requirements.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Now!

IN
PACKAGES 10c
POUCHES 15c
1-1/2 IN. THIS 70cIN SMART NEW
MOISTURE PROOF POUCHWORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Canada's mining industry is making new production records this year, led by gold, nickel, copper and lead.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the Indian National movement, was advised by his physician to take a complete rest. He was found to be suffering from high blood pressure.

The Taj Mahal, India's wonder monument, has been placed under repairs and the total cost of restoring the famous shrine may amount to \$37,000.

The question of providing a chapel for the Order of the British Empire, in the same way that St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is the chapel of the Garter, is under consideration.

Prince Boris Goltzine, member of one of the proudest families of czarist Russia, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for stealing state property.

Nazi party members who are Rotarians must terminate their Rotary membership by Dec. 31 or become liable to penalties, according to an order from the chief Nazi judiciary at Munich.

The engagement of Egypt's young King Farouk to Mile. Sassi Naaz, 16-year-old daughter of Youssef Bey Zulfikar, councillor of the Alexandria mixed court of appeals, has been officially announced.

Dr. R. M. Dawson, for several years professor of political economy in the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, has been appointed associate professor of political economy in the University of Toronto, President H. J. Cuddy announced.

Highest wheat yield in Saskatchewan this year was reported by Dan Feschuk, who said he got 48 bushels to an acre, No. 1 northern wheat from his farm, 25 miles north of Prince Albert. The meatpacker, Sask., farmer did not mention the size of field producing the crop.

Ideal Farm Course

University of Saskatchewan Offers Special Tuition During Winter

A special course of particular interest to farmers and their sons, will be given this winter at the University of Saskatchewan. Objectives of the course are to develop successful farmers, understanding citizens and rural leaders. The course will start October 28 and will be completed on March 28 of next year. Tuition in crop production, feeding and management of livestock, farm motors, English, horticulture and beekeeping, dairying, poultry, general science, gymnastics and swimming and present-day problems are on the first year curriculum. In the second year cereal and forage crops, breeding and breeding of livestock, building construction, blacksmithing and carpentry, public speaking, farm management, veterinary hygiene, soil, general science and discussion of present-day problems will be studied.

Mounties Will Keep Horses

The time may never come when Canada's red-coated, mounted police are pictured astride a motor-bike instead of the traditional silky steed. Horses are most valuable in many phases of the work of Royal Canadian Mounted Police and probably never will be done away with entirely, says Commissioner Sir James H. MacBrien, who was visiting in Halifax.

Patent Worth Noting
Does Away With Annoying Skid of Paper Napkins

United States Patent No. 2,009,831 is worth noting. It is destined to do away with the old-fashioned skidding paper napkins which one spreads on one's lap at the start of a meal and finds two minutes later on the floor.

The new non-skid type of napkin adheres to the abdomen, however precipitous. You simply press one corner against your clothing, and it's anchored. Does not harm the most delicate fabrics.

Life, you see, gradually approaches a sort of homely perfection all the little inconveniences ironed out, only the large grotesqueries remaining unchanged from year to year—war, poverty, melancholia, and the lethal fumes from internal combustion.—New Yorker.

MAKE THIS MODEL AT HOME—
JABOT FROCK BESTOWS
SLENDER LINES

By Anne Adams



Here's a flattering contribution to your Mid-season and Autumn wardrobe—a becoming afternoon frock that will be the admiration of your weekly bridge club and steal the limelight at teas and parties! So young and slender will you appear in Pattern 4447, that it won't be necessary for you to go on a "Hollywood diet". There's a world of charm in the dainty, three-quarter length sleeves, rippling jabot, becoming V-neckline, and gracefully flared skirt. And best of all, these style features are as easy as they can be to cut 'n' stitch. Perfect in soft triple shirtings.

Pattern 4447 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin or stamps (coin preferred) for the Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number, and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

An explosion on the sun, loud enough to reach the earth, would be heard by us until about 15 years afterward. 2215

Health
LEAGUE
OF
CANADA
presents
TOPICS
OF
VITAL
INTEREST
by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

ARTICLE No. 8

CANCER RESEARCH No. 2

Cancer, in the opinion of the Cancer Council recently established in the United States, to be a clearing-house for authentic cancer information, "is the greatest public health problem before the world to-day." Its death-rate is nearly three times that of tuberculosis. Millions are being spent on cancer research yet there is still far too little money available for this work.

In whatever work of the kind undertaken no formal attempt should be made to regiment or organize research under the direction of a super-mind or dictator. No one person is capable of directing the work of cancer research in the various fields involved—the fields of surgery, radiation, biology and chemistry. Research in cancer lies in the hands of the clinician, whether he be engaged in surgery or in the use of X-rays and radium, and in those of the laboratory worker.

The cancer cell has some special characteristics. It contains more sugar than the normal cell; it usually breaks down sugar in a different way from that in which the normal cell breaks down sugar. Yet it contains ferments which the normal cell contains and it does not vary essentially from normal cells growing at the same speed. It is probable that, before we find a means of stopping the rapid growth of a cancer cell, we must find a means of making it grow, or the reason why it grows.

We know, for example, that if the thyroid gland fails to grow (that it fails to secrete thyroxine), the child will grow up an idiot (a cretin). On the other hand, if another gland (the pituitary) develops too much, the child grows to be a deformed giant (acromegaly). In these cases the body cells are under the influence of certain body juices, called hormones. But there is no evidence that the cancer cell is under the influence of these or other ductless glands. That is probably why it is a cancer cell.

It is well known that healthy normal cells are far more resistant to the effects of x-ray and radium than cancer cells. It is for this reason that x-rays and radium are valuable in treatment. It is for research to discover the reasons for all these things. Past success in the field of research offers high hope that the secrets of cancer will eventually be discovered.

Next article: "Prevention of Cancer—No. 1."

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to: The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Strange Fact About Trees

Roots of One Will Never Touch Another Underground

The roots of one tree will never touch those of another underground. This fact was established by Professor M. A. Rains, of Howard University, who for years has investigated the matter. Further, he finds that in trees and plants of the same species, the roots of the younger invariably bend slightly so as to allow the roots of an older plant to pass. Most plants and trees are sensitive, and Professor Rains thinks that the roots give of some elusive compound—probably electric—which repels. He has trained roots to meet each other, but when nearly touching, they invariably turn aside.—Montreal Star.

One-third of the artificial silk, known as rayon, is manufactured in the United States.

Girls usually cease to grow between the ages of 16 and 18.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 5

GOD REQUIRES SOCIAL JUSTICE

Golden text: As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. Luke 6:31.

Lesson: Leviticus 19:1-18; 24-37.

Devotional reading: Amos 8:4-8.

Explanations And Comments

Solitude for the Poor, Leviticus 19:9, 10. When you reap your harvest, you must not reap the fields to the very corners, nor gather the stray ears of the harvest. You must not glean your vineyard bare, nor pick up fallen grapes (Moffatt's translation). And the reason for this direction is that something of that harvest—the grain, the product of the vine, and the fruit of the trees—must be left for the poor and the stranger. The poor we have with us always, and we must share with them. Note the refrain, "I am Jehovah your God," which ends each precept in this chapter. It occurs eight times in this chapter.

The Rights of All To Be Considered, Leviticus 19:15, 16. Your court of judgment shall judge righteously, showing no partiality to the rich and poor, he who is poor, and not deferring to the powerful man, just because he is powerful: lest you be brought low, and you will be wronged because of their poverty or their wealth.

What a magnificent lies here for an increasing class of reformers in our day, who loudly express their special concern for the poor, but who in their zeal for social reform, and the admiringly showing no partiality to the rich and poor, he who is poor, and not deferring to the powerful man, just because he is powerful: lest you be brought low, and you will be wronged because of their poverty or their wealth.

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, Leviticus 19:17, 18. You shall not hate your brother. His sin shall be a matter of concern to you, and you shall rebuke him lest you "bear sin because of him." In a way share his guilt by your failure to urge him to cease sinning. So Paul: "Brethren, even if a man be overtaken in any trespass, ye who are spiritual restore such a one in a spirit of gentleness; looking to thyself; lest thou also be tempted, Gal 6."

But you are not to take the law into your own hands, you are not to take vengeance, nor bear a grudge against your neighbor. You are to love your neighbor as yourself. See Jos. 2:8 and Mt. 22:39-40.

"What an admirable epitome of the whole law of righteousness, a mosaic anticipation of the very spirit of the Sermon on the Mount. Evidently, the same mind speaks in both alike; the law the same, the object and aim of the law the same, both in Leviticus and in the Gospel. In this law we hear: 'Ye shall love me; for I the Lord your God am holy'; in the Sermon on the Mount: 'Ye shall be perfect as your heavenly Father is perfect.'"

Easy Way To Collect

Hints Of Money-Lender In India Are Lucky

A most useful ghost is reported to be wandering about at Karimnagar, near Hyderabad, India. It is the ghost of a money lender known during his life as the "Shylock of Karimnagar," who had difficulty in collecting his debts when he lived, but whose ghost is having none now. The debtors, who owed several thousand rupees at the time of the money lender's death, are reported to be rushing to pay their debts before the ghost pays them a visit. It appears that the debtors settled down after the money lender's death with that "come and collect" expression for his heirs. Then one of them was visited by a ghost one night; and then another, and another, so the story goes. The heirs, who in a less degree are a nuisance, are credited with having something to do with the "ghost," are sitting back and collecting both capital and interest as fast as they can.

Presses Never Wait

So Reporter Only Took Half Hour To Get Married

"Reporter takes bride before breakfast" or some similar caption ought to go on this story.

At 8 a.m. Jerome E. (Jerry) Wenger, newswriter in Niagara Falls, New York, called his boss, suave John A. Filippelli, and told him bluntly, "You're the best man."

"I know it," came back indifferently. "Impressively: 'I'm being married at 9 o'clock in St. Mary's Church. You'll have to stand up for me.'"

"You what? Gee! All right!" At 9:30 Jerry was back at his typewriter. The honeymoon must wait its time. Presses never wait.

THE CANADIAN ADVENTURE

TRIP OF BOB SIM, AN
ONTARIO FARM BOY

No. 11 of a Series of 16 Letters

Bob sees "real" mountains for first time—puzzles over Social Credit—visits Mormon Grove at Cardston—learns new farming method which preserves moisture.

Ed. Note: We do not assume responsibility for any of Mr. Sim's ideas—after all he's only twenty-one and his comments are his own.

Th crest of Alberta, you will remember, is the cross of St. George with a wheat field beneath, backed by a range of mountains with a log cabin in the background. It is a good picture of Alberta, for though the foothills and mountains may dominate the architecture of the landscape, agriculture is the foundation of the economy. The entire population totalling less than the city of Montreal, is largely rural, although it has many thriving cities. Enough of that. On to the travels of your caravanserai—a word of our own coinage.

Last week, remember, you left us at Lloydminster, half in and half out of Saskatchewan. From there we drove to Edmonton, in a blinding rain. From Edmonton we have gone on to see the mountains. We drove across the forty-ninth parallel of latitude into Montana to visit the ghost town and old homestead in the famous mountain roads. This week has been unique in two particulars. We saw the mountains for the first time, if the Hamilton mountain and the Blue Mountains of Collingwood can be distinguished from the mountains of the north of our trip. Sleeping under the stars almost six hundred miles north of our home on the Old Ontario Strand, we agreed that we had never seen a more dazzling spectacle than the Northern Lights.

Edmonton—Seat of Social Credit

Before recounting our encounter with Mr. Aberhart, let me describe my attitude as a man visiting Social Credit. You know the old belief that certain types of foam on tea will bring good luck. Nobody will admit they believe it, yet most people try to get it out on a spoon. Just in case.

When we inspected the Alberta Assembly, the guide showed us the famous seating of the Social Credit party, with five lonely seats for the Opposition—the quintuplets they are called. You will remember they voted Social Credit to-day. No man in public life has been more abused than the Social Credit party. To him, or worse. The press disapproves almost universally. The script of the Social Credit party is almost worthless. In all our travels we have met only two staunch supporters of the government—the one a Mormon, the other a tourist. "Social Credit may be a big idea," said the Mormon, "but it is, it will be the irreparable loss not only of Alberta but of the whole world."

Yet the government enjoys, in spite of all this, enough support from the people that they maintain office, and by admission of its worst enemies would probably be returned to power if an immediate election were called. What is the reason? The people had to admit they were fooled. Perhaps. But more than this, they like the idea of \$25.00 a month "pension." The people are extremely well informed on economic matters, they think they have a solution. The Wise Men in the East say "No." A little knowledge is a dangerous thing; perhaps these farmers admit they know too little to change capitalism.

We sought Mr. Aberhart to question him. Each man behind a pillar at the provincial capital, awaited his arrival. He arrived at ten, a late hour to start the day methinks, and we swooped down on the astonished premier. Caesar could not have looked more astonished when confronted by the conspirators at the ancient capital. He posed for a picture, but declined an interview.

The Mountains, The Mormons And Dry Farming

"Mormon is a nice word," the elder told us, "but since it means a good people we carry it on. Our right name is Latter Day Saints. Let's first attempt to get in their million dollar temple at Cardston was frustrated. The Mormons permit the Assembly Hall, where the elder lectured us on the principles basic to the Mormon faith. We did not penetrate the inner sanctum where pilgrims cannot go who drink tea, coffee or alcoholic liquors. Nor did we see the baptismal font, which stands on the back of four graven, life-size oxen. In this four-angelical of believers are baptised by proxy.

There are ten thousand Mormons in the Cardston district. This year their crops are good, although the rainfall is light. They explained the new farming method to us. The farm is not fenced as in the East, but is planted in twenty row strips, usually a mile long. These strips are planted in alternate rows of alfalfa. Curiously they do not plough summer-fallow but double-dig it. This makes a trash cover which helps to preserve the moisture.

My space is gone, so my story of the mountains must wait a while.

BRITAIN TRIES TO REMOVE FIGHTING FROM SHANGHAI

London.—Great Britain will continue efforts to persuade China and Japan to remove armed forces from Shanghai, a communique announced, following a conference between Prime Minister Chamberlain and leading members of his cabinet.

The communique stated the government, after considering an increasing number of attacks on Mediterranean shipping, would maintain continuously, for the present at least, 11 warships—two heavy ships and a fleet of destroyers—in the western Mediterranean basin for the protection of British shipping.

The meeting "endorsed decisions already taken" in regard to the Far Eastern situation "and especially reaffirmed that all practicable measures would be taken to protect British lives and property in Shanghai," the communique said, adding:

"There is no truth in the report the British government are contemplating a policy of evacuation. The British government propose to persist in efforts to secure the exclusion of Shanghai from the area of hostilities."

Trouble On Battleship

Publication Of Findings Of Naval Board Of Inquiry

London.—Existence of trouble aboard the battleship *Wapscott* on June 30 was revealed for the first time with publication of the findings of a naval court of inquiry.

The court recommended removal of 9 or 10 ratings from the *Wapscott* to other warships, the discharge of three ratings from the navy and that three officers of the *Wapscott* be relieved of their appointments.

No details of the trouble were made public except that it was due to a misunderstanding concerning weekend leave while the warship was at Portsmouth. It was understood the situation arising from a breach of discipline was not handled in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Japan Gets Support

Nazi Press Rejoices At Japan's Success In China

Berlin.—The Nazi press expressed pleasure at reported Japanese successes in North China, declaring Tokyo's military strength confronted the world with a new political situation.

Newspapers displayed under headlines Japanese despatches, reporting "anguishing Chinese losses." Praise was devoted to the "splendid caliber" of Japan's motorized army.

Propaganda Minister Goebbels' Der Angriff charged the Soviet Union was "intervening in China, as it has done in Spain," by furnishing Chinese with men and equipment.

Executions In Russia

Purge Of Anti-Soviet Wreckers In Leningrad Province

Moscow.—A purge of "anti-Soviet wreckers" spread in Leningrad province, with seven collective farm officials going on trial for sabotage.

All confessed to attempts to discredit Soviet collective farming in order to restore capitalism.

Nine others were executed as "terrorists" after trial, the newspaper Leningradskaya Pravda reported.

Alberta Debt Cut

Edmonton.—Alberta's net funded and unfunded debt was reduced \$174,211 in the period from March 31, 1937, to June 30, 1937, according to a quarterly statement issued by Hon. Solon Low, provincial treasurer.

Mr. Low reported that the total funded and unfunded debt of the province stood at \$158,556,281 June 30.

Honor For Canadian

Ottawa.—W. A. Brown, chief of the poultry services division of the department of agriculture, was made a fellow of the Poultry Science Association of North America at the recent meeting of the association at Madison, Wis.

Report Is Denied

No Revolt In Salvation Army States Chief Of Staff

London.—Writing in the "War Cry," official organ of the Salvation Army, John MacMillan, chief of staff, denied published reports that ranking officers of the army threatened to depose their leader, General Evangeline C. Booth, if she declined to retire next year.

Commissioner MacMillan, who came from Canada to assume that post earlier this year, declared that during recent weeks "several newspapers have published statements which suggest dissatisfaction exists among the officers of the Salvation Army."

"The latest of these, which appears in a London morning newspaper, speaks of a 'revolt' among some of the leading officers and makes other equally false statements," he added.

"Absolutely no evidence exists of any such state of affairs in the army in any part of the world. . . ."

The Daily Herald said leading officers were uneasy over the apparent reluctance of General Booth to retire when she reached the age of 73 on Christmas day, 1938. It added officers would summon the high council of the army into session to oust her, as it did her brother, the late General Bramwell Booth, if she did not step out voluntarily.

General Bramwell Booth was ousted in 1929 on the grounds that his physical condition did not permit him to continue in his high office.

The regulation fixing 73 as the retirement age "for the time being" was established by General Edward J. Higgins, General Evangeline Booth's predecessor.

Had Dangerous Ride

Baby Carried Eight Miles On Running Board Of Car

Cacoma, Que.—Carried away on the running board of her father's motor car, 20-month-old Odette Letourneau clung to her perch while her father drove eight miles over bumpy roads and her mother pursued them in a neighbor's car.

Odette climbed onto the running board unnoticed by her father, who started away with the child. The car had gone some distance before Mrs. Letourneau spied the girl.

East the farm outside this town, 124 miles below Quebec, Letourneau sped with the human cargo hanging on. Amazed farmers did not recover speech in time for the father to hear their cries. After eight miles, the car in which Mrs. Letourneau was driving caught up.

The baby was unharmed.

Anti-Noise Campaign

Hamilton Takes Steps To Enforce New Health Law

Hamilton, Ont.—Hamilton's new health bylaw had its anti-noise clause brushed up and approved by the board of health.

Under pains of heavy fine, newspapers can call their wars in "reasonable manner." Barking dogs, crowing cocks and cackling hens are likely to bring their owners to court if they perform too enthusiastically.

Automobile radios must not blare beyond a 25-foot limit. Horses drawing steel-tired wagons must not travel faster than a walk.

Captain Acted As Doctor

Set Broken Leg For Chief Mate On Schooner

Lunenburg, N.S.—Chief Mate Archie Geldert of the four-masted Lunenburg schooner, James E. Newson, was able to use both legs as he hobbled around, while Captain Dawson Geldert received congratulations for a successful venture into the field of medical surgery.

Seventeen days out from Halifax on the way to Preston, Eng., Mate Geldert slipped and fractured his leg. Captain Geldert made rough splints and set the broken bones.

Gardiner's House Robbed

Ottawa.—Considerable quantity of jewelry and silverware was taken when thieves broke into the house here of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, and ransacked it. Value of the stolen articles will not be known until the return of the family.

OPPOSES PREMIER



Norman Martin, who will carry the Conservative colors in the forthcoming Ontario Provincial general election in Elgin constituency. He will oppose Premier Mitchell Hepburn and hopes to turn the tables on the Liberal leader.

Chooses New Field

Ontario Conservative Leader Will Run In Simcoe Centre

Toronto.—Hon. Earl Rowe, M.P., leader of the Ontario Conservative party, announced he will leave the "safe seat" of Dufferin-Simcoe in which he has been elected to federal house for 14 years.

Mr. Rowe will contest Simcoe Centre against Hon. L. J. Simpson, minister of education, in the Oct. 6 election.

"I have accepted Mr. Simpson's challenge to test public opinion in his own riding," said Mr. Rowe. "I am confident the electors will endorse my stand."

Rate May Be High

Likely 25 Cents A Letter For U.S. Airmail To Europe

Washington.—Airmail to Europe, perhaps to be inaugurated this fall, probably will cost 25 cents a letter, United States postal officials said.

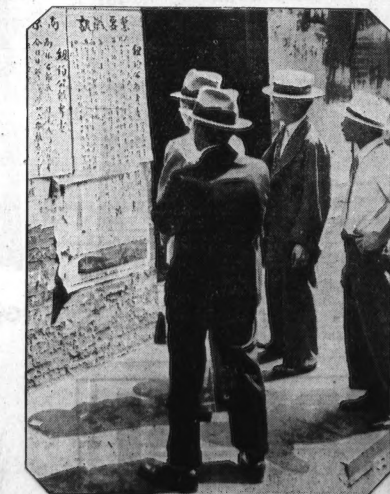
"We had hoped to make it 20 cents," said Harlan Branch, second assistant postmaster general. "Now it looks more like 25."

British Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airlines already are completing test flights over trans-Atlantic routes they hope to inaugurate by November.

Surprise For Tourist

Quebec.—Tourist Gilbert Goff of Owasso, Mich., climbed the historic Towers on the upper town cliffside, and saw a sight that left him speechless. Goff got to one of the Towers' barred windows just in time to see his motor car go tumbling down the 150-foot cliff into a lower town street. The brakes had slipped.

BAD NEWS FROM "GOOD EARLIER"



Far from the roaring guns of Shanghai and Nanking, these residents of New York anxiously scan bulletins posted outside the office of a local Chinese newspaper recording events of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Serious Bush Fire

Has Caused Heavy Damage North Of Prince Albert

Prince Albert.—Damage of \$10,000 was reported from Meath Park, 30 miles northeast of here, where thousands of bushels of grain, several buildings, 25 telegraph poles and 900 ties on the Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed were destroyed by a bush fire, in addition to tons of feed, hay and timber.

Further ahead over the northeastern section of the province, forestry officials reported 11 new outbreaks in the St. Lawrence area, west of Smoothstone Lake, where men and equipment were rushed to combat the flames.

Sixty men were rushed out of Prince Albert to a serious outbreak reported from the east end of Fort a la Corne reserve, located a few miles east of here.

Two planes were kept busy virtually all night carrying men out of Big River to fight fires, and residents of the Torch River settlement, north of Nipawin, were called upon to battle flames which threatened homes, possessions and valuable timber tracts.

At Meath Park the bush fires of unknown origin are being investigated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, starting south of the townsite and fanned by a strong southwest wind. The fire travelled north to the Canadian Pacific Railway track, destroying everything in its path, but was repulsed under control.

No News From Outside

Foreign Residents Of Peiping Shut Off From World

Peiping.—Foreign residents of Peiping feared all contact with the outside world was about to be shut off except through Japanese sources and under Japanese surveillance.

A squad of 20 Japanese plainclothesmen invaded the central post office preparatory, it was believed, to establish a censorship of the mails.

The Peiping Chronicle, a British-owned daily newspaper favorable to the Nanking government, was closed by police who raided and occupied its offices.

Suspension of The Chronicle left the former capital's foreign community with no sources of outside news except the pro-Japanese Peiping Daily News and a small French newspaper, Journal de Pekin.

The Japanese also have taken over the radio broadcasting station of the Chinese ministry of communications.

Large Number Of Cases

Winnipeg.—First semi-official reports of the number of horses disabled by sleeping sickness have been released by the Manitoba department of agriculture. Available records and messages from southern Manitoba indicate there are between 1,000 and 2,000 cases.

THE SURRENDER OF SANTANDER TO FRANCO'S FORCES

With The Insurgent Forces Outside Santander, Spain.—The provisional Basque capital of Santander has surrendered to General Franco's northern forces.

Insurgent commanders said that the entire government army, estimated at 15,000 men, would lay down their arms. Basque authorities of the strategic seaport announced that the city had yielded to its besiegers.

Franco's communique said huge stocks of oil were seized in Torrelavega. So complete was the government's collapse to Santander's west and southwest that Franco's headquarters in the field was scarcely able to keep up a tabulation of corps commanders' reports of occupied towns and villages. The curving front, 75 miles long.

General Franco in a blunt communique threatened to continue his campaign against ships aiding the Valencia government.

"Nationalists anxious about the prestige of their flags must be most interested to see that the seas are cleared of this band of undercables," the communique said.

"All projects for neutrality are useless if these nations passively leave the doors open for traffic in arms and munitions by allowing their flags to be used by persons lacking all scruples."

"Nationalist Spain at any rate cannot impassively leave pass before the bows of its warships, sea-limits who carry tanks, guns, arms and munitions to spread death in the ranks of its army and worse among women and children at its rear."

Over Eight Millions Loaned

Since Home Improvement Plan Went Into Effect Last November

Ottawa.—Since the home improvement loan plan went into operation last November loans aggregating \$249,685 have been made under it. The money has gone for the repair and improvement of houses in all parts of Canada.

Hon. C. A. Dunning, minister of finance issued figures on the loans approved up to August 23. The total number of loans was 21,644. The average size of the loans to date is \$384.

Alberta and British Columbia are running neck-and-neck in loan totals. British Columbia appreciably ahead in number of loans and very slightly ahead in amount.

Chinese Ships Blocked

But Japanese Order Exempts Shipping Of Other Nations

Tokyo.—Japan has ordered a blockade of all Chinese official and private shipping on the Chinese coast, the Domei (Japanese) News agency said.

The blockade was proclaimed by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese third fleet in Chinese waters, effective at once.

The blockade order included all Chinese shipping but specifically exempted shipping of other nations.

Help Farmers' Sons

Toronto.—A two-year agricultural course for farmers' sons "who find it difficult to pay their expenses" will be started this fall at Ontario Agricultural College, Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, announced. Board fees are reduced from \$5.50 to \$3.50 a week and no tuition fees will be charged.

Wins Second Prize

Ottawa.—Lawrence Headlin, Ormiston, Que., is the winner by \$10,000, value of the main prize of the Dominion Rifle Association sweepstake. It was learned here. Second prize of \$5,000 went to R. Anthony, North Battleford, Sask., and third, of \$2,500, to P. Perotte, Calgary.

Was U-Boat Commander

London.—The German embassy announced that Rear Admiral Erwin Wasmann, its naval attaché and one of the best known U-boat commanders of the Great War, had died at The Hague, Netherlands. He was en route to London to resume his duties when taken ill.

STONY PLAIN SUN,

Published Every Thursday at The Sun Office, Stony Plain, Alberta.

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Readers in Locals 12c a line.
Legal and Municipal Notices—12c a line first insertion; 10c a line for subsequent insertions.

Thursday, Sept. 2, 1937.

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Graduate Nurse in attendance.
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Opp. Town Hall. Phone 1.

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At Stony Plain on Fridays.

For Sale—1 Farm, 320 acres, 200 acres broke. Farm 2, 240 acres, 85 acres broke, all summer fallow. Buildings on both places; 3 miles from Carvel. Fred Schmitke, Stony Plain.

For Sale, 2 good Brood Sows to farrow soon; 25 young Pigs, 7 weeks old. Phone 317. Mrs W. Huston.

For Sale, 2 Sows; one farrowing in 2 weeks, other in September; Also 2 Horses for sale. R. E. Jay, Stony Plain.

For Sale, 2 Lots on Main street, opposite Royal Hotel, formerly occupied by Christie restaurant; habitable 4-room building on one lot; sell reasonable. Apply Sun Office.

FOR SALE, School Books—all grades, at reasonable prices. Exercise Books and Scribbles at mill prices. Sun Book Shop.

MAN WANTED for Rawleigh Route of 800 families. Write today. Rawleigh, Dept. WGR-96 SA, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

For Sale, Team of Mares, with Colts; Hudson Sedan; 3-12 h.p. Diesel engine. Mrs Almon, Carvel.

CLASSIFIED ADS. in The Sun bring results.

Open Seasons for Game.

Ducks, geese, Sept. 16 to Nov. 1
Hungarian Partridge, Oct. 1—
Nov. 30. South of N. Saskatchewan
River only.

Grouse, Pheasants and Prairie
Chicken—No open season.

Deer, moose, Nov. 2 to Dec. 14
Mink, martin, otter, Nov. 1—
March 31

Muskat, Mar. 1—April 30. South
of N. Saskatchewan river, no open
season.

Sunday Shooting is prohibited.
Game licences and trappers' li-
cences may be procured at The Sun
Office.

Time Table for Mails.

Mails to East by Train—4.50 a.
m., Mon. Thurs. Sat.

By Bus—11 a.m., Tues. Wed.
Friday.

Mail from East by train—11.15
p.m. Sun, Tues. Thurs.

By Bus—4.55 p.m. on Wed.
Friday, Sat.

BRIAR PIPES
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
ROYAL CAFE,
TO BE SOLD AT
25 CENTS.

Australian Farm Girls.

Eleven girls are running a great bush farm of many square miles in the northern territory of Australia. They are the daughters of "Bill" Sargent, who more than thirty years ago, took up a lease in the wild bushland ninety miles from Darwin, where he was told "white men couldn't live."

With his young wife he made his home in a rough hut, where eleven daughters and three sons were born. Now the property is run by Sargent and his daughters, who have grown up into expert horsewomen, "bushmen" and agriculturists.

They have carried out the most comprehensive scheme of farming yet attempted in Australia. The property has been made entirely self supporting, and every need of the family is produced within its boundaries. The girls milk their own herd and produce high-grade butter. They grow tobacco, cotton for their own clothes, maize, vegetables, fruit, ground-nuts. They raise cattle, pigs and poultry, and do their own killing for meat.

No Mormon on Relief.

The Mormon Church in the United States has undertaken a task which is well worth study by other religious groups. No Mormon is permitted to stay on relief, or become dependent on public funds, under this plan. The

church as a body has assumed responsibility for seeing to it that none of its members goes without food, clothing and shelter, and that everyone is given an opportunity for self-support and encouraged to put himself permanently on an independent economic footing. Every member of the church has pledged himself and family to omit two meals every month and give the money they would have cost to the committee in charge of this program of relief and rehabilitation. Among other things the principle is that every man must work for what he gets, and that it is a shameful thing for anyone able to work to live at others' expense.

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Are demanding the "Gillespie Maid" brand poultry and Dairy Feeds. Why? Because they are scientifically blended, machine mixed, contain the highest quality ingredients and produce the desired results.

See our nearest elevator agent

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WE TAKE ORDERS FOR TEXT BOOKS ISSUED BY THE DEPT. OF EDUCATION; AND ALSO FOR ALL BOOKS ISSUED BY THE INSTITUTE OF APPLIED ART, EDMONTON.

WE HAVE ON HAND USED TEXT BOOKS FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADES.

Supplementary Reading for Grade 9.

Following are the titles of some of these books, and the Department's price on same—

Makers of the Modern World—Searle, 90c.

Kingway History Reader, Book 4, Williams, 85c.

Manual for Geography I—Hill, 75c.

Canada, 1937, 25c.

Canada Year Book, \$3.

The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 85c.

Our Industrial World—J Russell Smith, \$1.75

Economic Geography—Clarence F Jones, \$2

Man's Achievement (Book II), The Age of Science & Democracy—Pahlow, \$2

Communities of Men—Rugg and Kreuger, \$1.10

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Farmers are invited to visit our elevators and confer with our agents concerning their grain marketing problems.

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THE GOODYEAR STUDDUED TIRE FOR CARS

Where the going is hard, this tire will pull you out, while other tires slip and clog. It is built for the cars that travel over "man's land"—for it has been tried and proven on puny roads and in deep snow.

This tire has maximum pull both ways—going ahead, and backing up—plus greatest resistance to side slipping.

2 NEW TIRES BY GOODYEAR TO HELP YOU PULL THROUGH QUICKLY WITHOUT CHAINS

THE GOODYEAR LUG TIRE FOR TRUCKS

It bites into soft going with a caterpillar action. Then it revolves—it cleans itself of mud, snow, etc., automatically. It does not clog or pump up and it gives you maximum traction both forward and backward.

The tread is designed so that there is always a smooth surface on the road—for easy, quiet riding.

If you have trucks that frequently need extra road grip, see the Goodyear Lug Tire now.

HE WAS AFRAID TO CROSS A STREET

Lost His Nerve After 12 Months' Agony

Suffering from acute rheumatism in both his knee joints—treated in hospital twice without result—so unwell that he was afraid to cross a street—how readily that rheumatic sufferer will sympathize with this man. Read what he says:

"For 12 months, I suffered pain and misery with acute rheumatism in both my knees. Twice, I was treated in hospital—but it was no use. I could not walk up or down stairs. I was afraid to cross the street, for I had lost all confidence in myself. Fourteen days ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts, and already I am a new man. I can walk with a smart step, go up and down stairs with ease, and cross the street with complete confidence. My rheumatism is getting better every day."

"In a good many cases, rheumatism cannot resist the action of Kruschen Salts, which dissolve the painful crystals of uric acid—often the cause of those aches and pains—and assist the kidneys to eliminate this poison through the natural channels."

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER X.—Continued

The excitement of these goings-on brought a touch of color to Betty's cheeks, and, at times, the household again enjoyed the habit of human laughter.

"I may write you, Paddy," she told me as she left, "and give you the proper table manners for eating fish."

The mother received bulky letters from her homesick young girl, but their contents were seldom matters for table discussion.

One evening, Mrs. Marshall chuckled as she bespoke our attention.

"Would you listen to this, you gentlemen of Mono?" said the lady, and she read:

"They always said the men in Toronto were good looking and fashionably dressed. Indeed, Ma, I don't think they are as good looking or as well dressed as our own men up in Mono."

William Marshall looked up from his newspaper. "Would you convey to your daughter, mother," said he, "the thanks of Patrick and her father for those kind words."

We had a thorough time that fall and winter drawing the material for our new farm house. The plan was copied, of course, from the stout dwelling on the 4th line of Markham, but the location of the house gave Mr. Marshall a good deal of thought. He often spoke of the white about it, and one morning asked her to step out and look the situation over. Nancy's mind was occupied with the weekly batch of bread. She swung the upper section of the kitchen door open, and glanced out over the rolling farm land.

"Just suit yourself, William," said she, "put it anywhere . . . out there."

Mr. Marshall asked my opinion. "Get us built," said Mr. Marshall, said I, "so every room'll get a kiss of the sun; and a kitchen window should give the womenfolk a chance to be observing the road without leaving their dishes."

So the house faces south by south-west, and my old kitchen fronts the highway.

The new farm house brought a deal of comfort and a dash of pride to the members of the Marshall household. But we kept the family pride locked up behind the heavy, drawn curtains in the chilly parlor; and it stole around stealthily in there, dusting the Jacques and Hayes walnut haircloth sofa and the formal, springy-bottomed chair—all of which, now grown shabby, are in use to-day as a living memorial of honest workmanship—and being careful, of course, not to shake the spindly-legged little table that held the cabinet of waxwork flowers Betty had made for us. The sad truth is that for generations the best room in an Ontario farm house stood closed up

as a place of gloom, awaiting a death of a marriage feast.

But out in the great kitchen, the geraniums and fuchsias bloomed like love itself on their deep window sills; and neighbors dropped in aptly to crack nutcrackers and shorten the long winter evenings with their chat. The religious doctrines of the day got a thorough going over. An itinerant book peddler had been pushing actively in Mono the sale of "The Great Red Dragon and The Master Key to Popery." I tasted the book myself, and its author impressed me as an ignorant and stupid person—but I let it go at that. However, when Paddy's feelings were not by to hurt, Ronald's idolatry got its what-for in that kitchen. There was a fair sprinkling of Scottish Presbyterians in the district, and stout defenders were there to uphold John Calvin's cruel doctrine of the election of the saints and the other four points of difference with the Methodist creed. The Baptists, too, were sticking their heads above water, but their fenced-off communion table retarded for a time the growth of that great sect in the pioneer timbered lands of Canada, and on the wide plains beyond the Mississippi. However, the issue joined between "the jacket wetters" and "the baby sprinklers" raised heated arguments in the Marshall kitchen. For some reason, which I could not grasp, Mr. Marshall thought the fact that water descended from the sky on our heads instead of zipping up to immerse our feet was a powerful argument in favor of infant baptism.

Doctrinal differences between the Mono Protestants may have been only skin-deep. Anyway I have always suspected as much since the time Isaac Cornish bolted the Methodist Connexion. An active member of the Quarterly Board, the good man showed open aversion to the Presbyterian Doctrine. At a Sunday morning service in the local Methodist meeting house, Brother Cornish stamped down the aisle leading his numerous household to the family bench. The Cornishes always came late like the cow's tail.

At that moment, Rev. Mr. Berry was shoulder deep in his extensive opening prayer. Despite the squeaking of boots, the minister began his right on through his discourse, only pausing to explain: "And, O Lord, here comes Isaac Cornish—late as usual!"

With an angry snort the brother wheeled right about face, and trumped his family out again, leaving nothing further to tell. Thereafter the Cornishes attended the Presbyterian church to hear Rev. Mr. Lewis preach the doctrine of the election of the saints.

However that may have been, a man's politics in those days were usually all one wool and a yard wide. Nathaniel Carson and William Marshall were both liberal reformers—staunch, clear Grits, they called themselves—and they were faithful followers of George Brown and his Globe newspaper. When Mr. Carson got into the Marshall kitchen, he could cry: "Sanctuary!" Bob O'Neil Pitalgo knew his manners better, or more, than to attack a visitor right in the boom of the family. The dog begged to be excused from the smell of that man and went outside to wait for him.

Those were the days of bitter politics in Canada, and of ugly social strife that left scars upon us. At the time the politicians and their quarrels loomed up large in the life of the Ontario countryside. And in judging the strength and temper of Canadian feeling, let us not forget the rock from which we were hewn and the pit from which we were dug. Those who are ignorant of the past are always fearful of the future. But you and I, who have faced over the rough roads, would be glad to go cheerily whistling down the smooth pavements of the morrow.

We usually had both sides of the arguments stoutly represented in that kitchen because Nancy Marshall was as hard-boiled and consistent a Conservative as her father before her, and, in her amiable way, she scoffed at the Mono reformers, and all the dogmas of their creed.

"Tut! tut! woman," her husband would tell her, "you belong to the Middle Ages."

He never got in the last word in my hearing. But, like a wife, Nancy was content at times to hold a watching brief. She would cast a supercilious glance over The Globe

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for You and Baby too

newspaper, now and again, but merely to gather faggots to feed the fires of her contempt for the paper and its editor. For meaty, solid reading, she immersed herself in The Leader, a sophisticated journal that supported the Tory side. It tickled Nancy Trueman pink, to find George Brown, the editor of The Globe, spreading his personal ambitions in large splurges on his front page.

"Ah, ha!" she would tell the enemy, "I see Brown has had another invitation to a free meal up in Zorra . . . the conceit of the man!" And in those days of personal journalism, the editor not only tooted his own horn, but he may have blown it with immodest vigor. Mrs. Marshall did not like George Brown—and that was that. She declared him to be a surly, bitter-minded scandal-monger. She smiled at the trustful, childlike faith her William and his cronies had in the reliability of their party paper. One of them, a Scotsman in the village, had trouble with his eyes in the fall of 1856, and his good wife read him the weekly paper. One evening she was jogging along diligently through the various news items in small type, and finally she read:

"A contract has been let for the construction of a canal over eight hundred yards long between the two bodies of water, large enough to permit an eleven foot draft."

"Tut! tut! woman, it can no be!" the sick man exclaimed. "A canal! . . . what length?"

"But it is here printed, Sandy," the wife declared, "I'll read it again."

"Well! well!" declared the astonished man, according to Mrs. Marshall, ". . . if it were no The Globe, I'd no believe it!"

At that time George Brown had led the reformers of Upper Canada through abuses that called for remedy, and he had earned their trust and confidence. To make a successful reformer, a man must have an aggressive spirit and a biased turn of mind that lets in light on one side of the subject only. Such qualities usually make him a tiresome travelling companion on a long journey; but they are specially ordained by nature for the purpose at hand. Even the little chick has, for the moment, a hard crust on its tender head when it takes the small. There was a bitterly contested general election in Canada in the mid-winter of '57—what with snow-belted roads, open voting, free liquor and heads that needed mending. In those days, elections were rougher fights like a lacrosse match with no referee on the field. In the nearby hamlet of Brampton, the supporters of the Tory candidate rushed in their voters on the opening of the poll, taking complete possession of the booth by storm, and thus kept the other side out quite effectively on the opening day. Such a forcible showing of strength was thought to have an effect on the public mind, and many votes, as they are, are like fallen leaves that drift with the prevailing wind. No official list of qualified electors had been prepared beforehand for use in the election. Having for the moment spent their available brains on the Tory Conservatives set in, on the second day, to obstruct and retard the poll. Every Liberal who stuck his nose into the booth was subjected to a time-killing cat-and-mouse game with qualifications.

(To Be Continued)

Imported From Brazil

Feetall Frog In London Zoo Hears With Its Eyes

Visitors at the London zoo are greatly attracted by a frog recently imported from Brazil. When stroked by his keeper he howls like a baby and tears run down his face. When he inflates himself he looks like a rubber toy. To the attendants, however, his most arresting feature is that he hears with his eyes. When he buries himself he leaves only his hooded eyes above ground, and the hooded sensitives pick up sound so that he knows when anything comes his way.—London Times-Bells.

A secret—something you tell one person at a time. 2218

The Strangest Railroad

Overhead Track Partly Built In Far North 35 Years Ago

Surely the strangest railroad ever built was that of Captain Baendahl, a retired German navy officer, whom the celebrated explorer Rold Amundsen encountered in Spitzbergen 35 years ago, says the Canadian National Railway Magazine. Baendahl had previously failed in several attempts to reach the North Pole, and perceiving that the prime difficulty lay in the extraordinarily rough surface of the ice in the Polar Sea, where the ice surface is broken into myriads of irregular hummocks, ranging in mass from the size of a brick to the size of a house, he commenced to build an overhead railroad track that would reach from Spitzbergen to the Pole, a matter of 800 miles. To this end, he brought from Germany a large number of heavy poles to be set up in the ice at intervals, and heavy wire to stretch between them. Some kind of a car was to hang by an overhead wheel which should roll on this wire as a track.

Baendahl actually managed to get a few miles of his quaint railroad built before the patience of his workmen gave out. Amundsen, in his "Life as an Explorer," caustically cites the German's idea as a perfect illustration of the common human fallacy of inventing a plausible solution of a problem by considering only one of its obvious aspects.

Noted Wood Engraver

Man Who Illustrated A Book For Dickens Is Dead

John Sanderson Dalziel, noted wood engraver who illustrated a book by Charles Dickens is dead.

Dalziel succumbed after a brief illness at his home in Denver, Col. He was 98 and had devoted his life to art and culture.

Born in Edinburgh, he later moved to London with his father, Sir Robert Dalziel, one of the owners of the publishing house which published many of Dickens' writings.

There Dalziel met the great author and, after graduating from school he became associated with his father's firm in the engraving department, later coming to the United States where his engravings of North American birds won him immediate recognition.

In London, Dalziel made wood engravings for Punch and The London Courier. Seventy-four years ago he did an engraving to illustrate a book by Dickens. On his 75th wedding anniversary last year he recalled this and said the author exclaimed: "That is exactly the picture I had in mind."

The First Rule of Duty

Courteous Treatment Shown By Officials To Tourists At Border Points

So far this season the tide of incoming tourist travel is in excess of that of last year. That, of course, means more work and responsibility for officers of the department stationed at boundary points. That high standard of service is being rendered is evident, and the army of visitors is made to feel that Canada is a hospitable country with much to please those seeking recreation. Courteous treatment at border points has become the first rule of duty of customs officers. "Life is not so short but that there is time enough for courtesy." That is a true to-day as when Emerson penned it many years ago.

New High Record

Saskatchewan Produced More Creamery Butter In July This Year

The production of creamery butter in Saskatchewan during July of this year reached the sum of 4,191,094 pounds as compared with 4,177,401 pounds in the same month of last year. This is a new high record for creamery butter production in this province in a single month. The production of factory cheese dropped from 109,518 pounds in July, 1936, to 78,611 pounds in July, 1937.

Inhabitants of Tibet auction off the job of Mayor of the capital city, Lhasa, for the first month of every year.

Professor—"If I say 'week,' you think of seven days. Then if I say '30 days,' what do you think of?" Student—"Jail."

THE FAMOUS RUBBING LINIMENT
It cures—on—pains gone.
Get the new large size.
Any size—Also available in smaller, regular size.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Little Helps For This Week

Be silent all flesh before the Lord. Zech. 2:13.

Be earth will all her scenes with-drawn;
Let noise and vanity be gone;
In silent absence of the mind,
My heart, and there my God, I find.

There is hardly ever a complete silence in our soul. God is talking to us almost incessantly. Whenever the sounds of the world die out in the soul or sink low then we hear God. We do not always hear because of the noise hurry and distraction which life causes as it rushes on. The soul is quiet loving God and keeping a calm mind in spite of all the imaginations that present themselves.

The Main Ingredient

Choke Berries Used By Indians In Making Pemican

The Indian and Metis housewife has been busy picking choke cherries, of which there was a small crop in the Qu'Appelle valley. This berry is the main ingredient for making pemican and was the only food used by the coureurs de bois and cause men plying the Red and Churchill rivers, freighting the Hudson's Bay Company goods from York Factory to Fort Garry some 200 years ago.

These berries are crushed between two stones and dried in the sun, then made up in small cakes. A real meal is enjoyed by putting half a dozen of these cakes in a frying pan for 20 minutes on the stove, adding some water, and then melted fat with sugar and flour.

If one's diet has anything to do with his general health, the Indians must have the secret as there is very little cancer among the plains Cree Indians. However, they have not as yet found a diet to prevent tuberculosis, although this disease was unknown to them before the advent of civilization.

Civic Government

Can Be Administered In Two Ways States Dr. Butler

Discussing the New York mayoral situation, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler makes the point that "There is no Republican way of governing a city and no Democratic way. There is just a good and a bad way, an honest and dishonest way." That just about comprehends it all. Political parties are the least of it. The real question is the character of the man in the seat of the electorate, but once the choice has been made the question of whether or not the city is well governed depends almost wholly on the personal equation. It is the character, integrity, ability and capacity to render disinterested services to those chosen that determines whether or not the taxpayers receive full value for the assessments levied against them.—Hartford Courant.

Still Enjoying Life

Twin Sisters In England Have Celebrated 94th Birthday

Twin sisters who have just celebrated their 94th birthday, Mrs. Martha Flint, of East Lodge, Standcross Park, and Mrs. Betsy Eltherton, of Horsham-road, Standcross, are believed to be England's oldest twins. Daughters of a Horsham gardener, they are both widows. They can knit, crochet beautifully, and sew without the aid of glasses. Mrs. Eltherton still does her own shopping, and attends a Baptist chapel regularly. Mrs. Flint, whose chief interests are her dog and her garden, says she has not felt better for years.

A fly was walking with her daughter on the head of a man who was very bald. "How things change, my dear," she said. "When I was your age, this was only a footpath."

The 2-per-cent Inspectors.

Just when local business people had figured that things had quietened down along the two-per cent sales tax front, following an announcement by Provincial Treasurer Solon Low, along come two sales tax inspectors from the Department of Trade and Industry. Stony Plain business places experienced an eight-day siege from two of these—Messrs A W Mohr and E R Poulson. Your receipts, invoices, and other papers in connection with the tax were given the once over. The Sun has been given to understand that the local mercantile houses have been living up to the terms of the department's regulations.

Chicago Institute of Diesel Engineering.

We are selecting a few mechanically inclined men to take a training in Diesel Engineering. Excellent opportunities for those who can qualify themselves to enter this fast-growing field. We will be pleased to forward information to those interested. Write stating age to Box 248, Calgary, Alta.

THE SERVICE GARAGE.

USED CARS, GUARANTEED.

1930 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1927 CHEVROLET TOURING
1936 CHEVROLET COACH
1930 FORD SEDAN
1927 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1929 CHEVROLET COACH
1935 FORD V-8 TRUCK
1928 CHEVROLET TRUCK
1930 OAKLAND SEDAN
1927 OAKLAND COACH
1926 DODGE LIGHT DELIVERY

These Cars have been Completely Reconditioned and are in Excellent Shape.

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Agents for CHEVROLET and OLDSMOBILE CARS
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Used Gas. Engines and Used Machinery.

SERVICE GARAGE. Stony Plain.

FARMERS' MEAT MARKET.

FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
DRESSED POULTRY.

CATTLE AND HOGS BOUGHT EVERY DAY IN
THE WEEK.—HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

PHONE SEVEN, STONY PLAIN.

FOR SALE.

Two Gang Plows, each with 12-inch bottom;
one at \$40, and one at \$45.

Order your Viking Combination Fanning
Mill now.

L. WUDEL,

McCormick-Deering Agent, Stony Plain.

A GOOD ROAD AND A
NEW CHEVROLET SIX
FOR REAL PLEASURE.

Wherever You Find Autos, there You Find
a New Chevrolet Six.

Stony Plain and District.

Monday next is Labor Day, and a public holiday. All
places of business in Stony Plain will be closed.

From this date, places of business in Stony Plain will
be open Wednesday afternoons.

Dr Oatway arrived back Tuesday from his trip to
Manitoba.

Mr L Kowensky, Grande Prairie, was in town on
Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs Jos. Gannon have as guests—Mr and Mrs
McMillan, who arrived here by motor car from Moosajaw
on Sunday.

Mr Henry Enders left this week for Wembley.
Messrs Walter and Gordon Larson, Edmonton, were
Sunday visitors in Stony.

A change has been made in the time of running the
mail trains on this division. The schedule is printed in an-
other column.

Stony Seniors played two games here Sunday with
Arrow Buses. Stony won the first game by a good margin,
and copped the second game by the score of 7 runs to 6. Mr
Alvin Willie ump'd both games.

Services will be resumed at the local United Church
on Sunday evening next.

Miss Askin has opened up a beauty parlor in the
premises formerly occupied by Clark's drug store.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED at The Royal Cafe.

Freight Cars Derailed.

Some excitement was caused Monday afternoon when
several cars of an east-bound freight train left the track near
the Westswitch, and several more were carried down as far
as the station before they broke loose.

An unidentified transient who was riding in a box car
jumped to his death just as the car he was in passed Main
street.

Station-master McCulla had a narrow escape, as a
bolt was driven thru the window near where he usually sits.

A gang of navvies was sent out from Edmonton, and
the track cleared.

Spruce Grove News.

At the United Church on Sunday next, Sept. 5th,
services will be resumed, Rev L G Sieber pastor.

The S.G.Hi. and Public schools re-opened their doors
yesterday.

Harvesting is in full swing on all sides; some farmers
about thru cutting, some about half done, and some just
starting on their oats.

Mr Loeblich threshed his wheat last week—one field
going fair, and another going particularly good.

A League ball game is promised for next Sunday on
the local diamond.

News from Holborn.

A banquet to the baseball boys was held a recent
Sunday on the lawn at Mrs Huston's place at Hylborn, with
about 60 present.

Mr Ted Allen, who is receiving treatment in an Ed-
monton hospital, is said to be slightly improved.

Ain't It the Truth?

Drdmheller Plaindealer: There is one sure
way to abolish a debt-creating system—by liv-
ing within the means of the province. The same
truth goes for the individual, whether he be
farmer, worker or businessman. So far as we
are aware, the banks don't come knocking at
our doors, asking us to borrow money. We, the
people, have deliberately plunged headlong in-
to debt, not caring what rate of interest was
charged, not worrying about how much debt
could be repaid, having a sublime hope that
some time in the future things would correct
themselves.



Still May Move Bank Deposits

The new Morat rum order just
issued by the Provincial Govern-
ment does not prevent the transfer
of depositors' funds to other prov-
inces, an Edmonton bank official
has stated.

"There is an impression that the
Government's announcement pre-
vents money transfers. That is not
the case," said the banker. "What
the Moratorium does is that it
prevents legal action being taken
by corporations to enforce the pay-
ment of old debts."

As Others See Us.

Jasper Notes, in Edson Jasper
Signal: Tourists still fail to recog-
nize as roads our Alberta high-
ways. To quote several who have
visited Jasper Park recently:

"The cow trails are not too bad
in dry weather!"

"Highways? We didn't see any
in Alberta!"

"Your scenery is wonderful, but
your roads are atrocious!"

"We can't advise our friends to
come here until you have decent
roads!"

"I can't understand why you
Canadians haven't at least one
highway."

These are only a few we have
been gathering this summer.

The Market Report

WHEAT.
No. 1 Northern 1.03
No. 2 Northern 0.97
No. 3 Northern 0.92
No. 4 Northern 0.85

OATS.
2 C. W. 33
3 C. W. 30
Extra 1 Feed 30
No. 1 Feed 28
No. 2 Feed 25

HARLEY
No. 3 36
No. 4 33

Inga M. D. Poundkeepers.

Poundkeeper—Mr. Peter Sware.
Post Office, Stony Plain. Pound
located on N.E. 28, 52, 1w5.

Poundkeeper—Mr. Jacob Gash-
nitz. Post Office, Duffield. Pound
located on SE. 5, 52, 3w5.

Poundkeeper—Mr. D. McDonald
Post Office, Carvel. Pound locat-
ed on SE. 28, 51, 2w5.

Div. 5—Geo. Searle; pound located
SE 18 53 2w5.

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